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**UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS**

799 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017-3505

MEMORANDUM

November 26, 1999

TO: Individuals on the Attached List

FROM: ECOSOC-Kenneth A. Thomas *KAT* ((T) 212-415-4296)

SUBJECT: HIV/AIDS Briefing for Amb. Richard Holbrooke
Monday, 29 November 1999 4:30PM-5:50PM
USUN, 799 U.N. Plaza (Corner of 45th Street and 1st
Ave.) 9th Floor Conference Room

As I have discussed with each of you, this briefing has been arranged to give Amb. Holbrooke basic background information on HIV/AIDS as it relates to his trip to Africa, where this issue is of great importance to every Sub-Saharan country he will visit, and where he will be involved in several events on this topic. Attached hereto is a list of the people on the briefing panel and the countries to be visited, in the order in which they will be visited. The briefing will cover (in this order) 1) the medical science and epidemiology of HIV/AIDS (Dr. Jay Dobkin), 2) U.S. activities and policies in the area (Sandy Thurman), 3) U.S.G.-funded activities in Africa (Dr. Paul DeLay), 4) the role and structure of the UNAIDS program (James Carmichael), 5) the role of private foundations in this issue (Jean Claude Saby) and 6) the relation of this issue to traditional national security issues (Dr. Ken Bernard). In addition, Dr. Tim Evans of the Rockefeller Foundation and U.S. Senator Frist are scheduled to attend the briefing.

Each of you will have the opportunity to make 10-12 minutes of remarks, which will leave almost fifty minutes for discussion and questions. The format is informal and you should expect an active and free-flowing exchange. Amb. Betty King will act as an informal moderator/facilitator. Amb Holbrooke has been given a copy of a recent cable (17 November 1999) from the U.S. mission

in Harare, Zimbabwe that provides an excellent review of this subject for Southern Africa and a copy of a White House plan for dealing with some of the consequences of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa (Report on the Presidential Mission on Children Orphaned by AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa: Findings and Plan of Action, 19 July 1999).

**BRIEFING PANEL FOR AMBASSADOR HOLBROOKE'S BRIEFING ON
HIV/AIDS IN AFRICA
MONDAY NOVEMBER 29, 1999
9TH FLOOR CONFERENCE ROOM
4:30PM-5:50PM**

Sandy Thurman
Director
White House Office of National
AIDS Policy

Dr. Ken Bernard
Senior Director
Office of Global Health
National Security Council

Jean Claude Saby
Vice President
U.N. Foundation

Dr. Paul DeLay
Office of AIDS
U.S. AID

Dr. Jay Dobkin
Director
AIDS Program
Columbia-Presbyterian

James Carmichael
UNAIDS

OTHER ATTENDEES:

Dr. Tim Evans
Rockefeller Foundation

USUN

R.P. Eddy
Amb. Betty King
Ken Thomas

Countries to be Visited:

Mali
Angola
Namibia
South Africa
Zimbabwe
Zambia
Rwanda
Uganda
DRCongo
Tunisia

O- USUN

THE UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Invitation

**United Nations Security Council Debate: HIV/AIDS and Peace and Security
Monday, 7/17/00; 9:45 AM Arrival**

Amb. Richard C. Holbrooke would like to invite you to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Chamber for an historic session of the UNSC this Monday 7/17/00 from 10:00 am to noon. The Council is scheduled to meet to debate and vote on the first-ever UNSC resolution on a health issue, "The Responsibility of the Security Council in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security: HIV/AIDS and International Peacekeeping Operations."

Dr. Peter Piot, the Director of UNAIDS, other leaders of the international HIV/AIDS effort, the 14 other members of the UNSC, and other UN member states will also be in attendance.

Attendees will be asked to come to the visitors entrance of the United Nations (50 yards north of the northeast corner of 1st avenue and 45th Street) between 9:30 and 9:45 (there will be no admittance after 9:45).

Please RSVP by noon Friday, 7/14 to Vanessa Friedman on 212-415-4051 or by email UNEXECA@state.gov. We hope you can make it.

To: *Ms. Sandy Thurman*
From: Office of Protocol, US Mission to the UN

declined

O-USUN

*In honor of Mr. Leon Fuerth
National Security Advisor to the Vice President
and Mrs. Lynn Fuerth*



**The Representative of the United States of America
to the United Nations
The Honorable Richard C. Holbrooke
and Kati Marton Holbrooke
request the pleasure of the company of**

Ms. Thurman

**at Dinner
on Monday, May 1, 2000
at 8:00 p.m.**

RSVP

(212) 415-4118

*** Please advise of any dietary restrictions**

**The Waldorf Astoria Towers
100 East 50th Street
Suite 42A**

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
U.S. MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
799 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO:	FROM:
Ms. Sandra Thurman	Saskia Reilly for Ambassador Richard Holbrooke
ORGANIZATION:	DATE:
	01/18/00
FAX NUMBER:	TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER:
202 456 2438	5
PHONE NUMBER:	
202 456 2437	
RE:	
Letter from Ambassador Holbrooke	

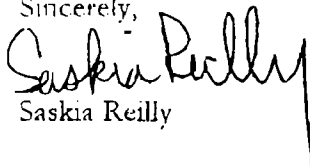
☐ URGENT ☐ FOR REVIEW ☐ PLEASE COMMENT ☐ PLEASE REPLY ☐ PLEASE RECYCLE

NOTES/COMMENTS:

Dear Ms. Thurman,

Ambassador Holbrooke asked me to pass this to you.

Sincerely,


Saskia Reilly

ORALIFE, INC.

COPY TO:
SONLOFTUS

January 14, 2000

COPIES to
Beth King
Soderberg
Nancy KENNEDY
(NSC)

Amb. Richard C. Holbrooke
U.S. Mission to the United Nations
Via Fax: 212 415 4303

Dear Ambassador Holbrooke:

It has been a while since we've been in touch, but Mort Abramowitz suggested that I write to tell you about my work with HIV testing in Africa and the new rapid, non-invasive HIV test kit that I am working to bring to the market with Dr. Tom Merigan, Director of Stanford's AIDS Research Center.

Your efforts to draw increased attention and action to the AIDS epidemic have provided new impetus to deal with this tragedy. In my work, I have been attempting to address the frequently overlooked issue of HIV testing. While testing is accepted as a necessary element of the response to HIV, the true benefits of aggressive nationwide testing programs have not been recognized, mainly due to the lack of appropriate technology. Put simply, existing tests are too expensive, take too much time to implement, require unavailable expertise, and are invasive. The initiative my colleagues and I are undertaking have addressed these roadblocks.

Uganda offers an excellent case study of why widespread testing is vital. The government's commitment to nationwide testing has helped reduce the spread of HIV in a country with the highest rate of infection in Africa. The Ugandans achieved those results in spite of having tested only a relatively small absolute number of individuals - less than 6% of the country by one report. They accomplished this largely by breaking the "silence barrier" and focusing testing and education efforts, which go hand in hand, on high-risk groups.

In December, I met with Dr. Gro Harlem Brundtland regarding the challenge and opportunity of the new generation of rapid HIV tests (see attached letter). The WHO has moved expeditiously to set up an evaluation of the tests, including the saliva-based OraScreen test that my company has developed, which will commence next week in Antwerp and Harare. OraScreen has already been evaluated in 8 countries with specificity results consistently over 97%. We expect to launch the test publicly in 90 to 120 days, but I am concerned that the international health community has not fully considered the opportunity that such tests offer.

The new generation of rapid tests turns the HIV testing equation on its head. Given their low cost, portability, ease-of-use, and immediate results, health workers will now be able to test far more patients than they are prepared to counsel and support. Rapid tests do not require electricity, water, expensive processing equipment, or a sterile environment, therefore they

SANDY THURMAN

WHITE HOUSE

RFE

see me

on this

- 2 -

January 14, 2000

can be taken in bulk to the field. A single social worker is capable of testing up to 250 people an hour with the new tests. While it is possible to provide effective counseling to such a large number of people, current thinking has never considered how to do so. The hope of being able to test - and retest - all of the at-risk individuals in a country is now achievable in a short time frame if we can develop a responsible approach to counseling and the will to implement such a program.

With the technological barriers to nationwide testing removed, we believe diagnostic testing should be promoted as a first priority issue in the response to HIV. Rapid testing can literally change the conversation about AIDS from one loaded with hopelessness to one filled with promise. Every person has a right to know his/her status, and experience shows that behavior can be changed as a result of that knowledge. Regardless of developments in HIV vaccine technology, people could begin taking charge of their health and their family's health today.

I would be grateful if I might be able to meet with you to discuss the opportunities nationwide testing provides and how this discussing can gain momentum during the coming year.

Sincerely,



Shane Green
President

cc: Amb. Morton I. Abramowitz
Dr. Tom Merigan
Dr. Bert DelVillano

Set us for
Feb - invite

ORALIFE, INC.

January 13, 2000

Dr. Gro Harlem Brundtland
Director General
World Health Organization
Fax: 011 41 22 791 4881

Dear Dr. Brundtland:

It was a pleasure to meet you during your visit and presentation to the Council on Foreign Relations in December. I wanted to inform you that the staff at the WHO has been extremely responsive in setting up the evaluations of our rapid saliva-based OraScreen HIV test (which is manufactured by Beacon Diagnostics and marketed by OraLife, Inc.). We will be traveling to Antwerp in a week to meet with Drs. Beelaert and Vercauteren to begin the evaluations, which will take place both in Antwerp and in Harare.

I would also like to take a moment to follow up our discussion about the role the WHO can play in helping the health community prepare for the introduction of rapid HIV testing. The new generation of rapid tests turns the HIV testing equation on its head. Given their low cost, portability, ease-of-use, immediate results, and no-blood-required implementation, health workers will now be able to test far more patients than they are prepared to counsel and support. This surfaces a number of serious issues that I believe could benefit from WHO leadership and vision.

First, with the technological barriers to nationwide testing removed, should diagnostic testing be promoted as a first priority issue in the response to HIV? I believe that every person has a right to know their status. Previous efforts to change behavior without testing have backfired terribly as individuals were counseled to act "as if they were positive", which led to widespread feelings of fatalism and even riskier behavior. Experience in Uganda, where nationwide testing has been a priority, shows that behavior can be changed when an individual knows his/her status. One clinical worker in Zimbabwe recounted to me that she believes that the moment she informs her patients of their status is the single most powerful moment to influence future behavior, whether they are positive or negative.

Second, how can we change the approach of current testing programs that are centered at "brick and mortar" clinics using slower, more expensive testing technologies? Rapid tests do not require electricity, water, expensive processing equipment, or a sterile environment, therefore they can be taken in bulk to the field. For example, a single social worker is capable of testing up to 250 people an hour with the new tests. While it is possible to provide effective counseling to such a large number of people, current thinking has never considered how to do so. The hope of being able to test all of the at-risk individuals in a country is now achievable in a short time frame if we can develop a responsible approach to counseling and the will to

- 2 -

January 13, 2000

implement such a program. Similarly, we would be able to retest individuals on a regular basis, which is highly desirable.

Finally, how can we leverage a new commitment to nationwide testing into additional resources for HIV programs in Africa and elsewhere? I believe testing offers a focal point for a variety of public and private funding efforts that aim to encourage safe sexual behavior.

On these three issues, I would be very interested in working with WHO staff to identify the challenges and opportunities for diagnostic testing and its ramifications on the AIDS epidemic. Please let me know if you have any immediate thoughts on how I might be able to support WHO's work in this area.

I will keep you informed of our progress at the WHO. By the way, it was a treat to hear your words and insights regarding HIV echoed at the UN Security Council this past week. I have worked previously with Ambassador Holbrooke, and I am informing him of our efforts to make nationwide testing in the most vulnerable populations a priority.

Sincerely yours,



Shane Green
President

cc: Dr. Tomris Türmen
Dr. Fabrizio Bassani
Dr. Bert DelVillano

THE WORLD REPORT

Holbrooke uses U.N. role to declare: 'Africa matters'

U.S. envoy focuses council on often-ignored continent

By Bill Nichols
USA TODAY

NEW YORK — The AIDS epidemic in Africa is high on the list of problems the United States hopes to focus on during its one-month chairmanship of the U.N. Security Council.

The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Richard Holbrooke, is expected today to open a series of Security Council sessions on Africa, part of the administration's month-long concentration on African problems.

The sessions are being held because the United States holds the rotating chairmanship of the 15-member Security Council for January. Holbrooke, who traveled to Africa last year, plans to use the platform to focus on African issues.

Daunting problems

"The simplest answer to why we are concentrating on Africa is because it is there. I say that, with all respect, because so many people think that it isn't," Holbrooke said in an interview last week. Journalists and diplomats, he said, don't ask him

why the United States would spend time or resources on Asian or European or Latin American issues.

"The reason we are working on Africa is because Africa matters, because Africa's problems, though undeniably daunting, must be addressed, or else they will get worse," he said.

Holbrooke, with the enthusiastic blessing of President Clinton, has put together a month of activities that also mark a kind of official coming out for him in the job he assumed last August after a more than year-long battle over his nomination.

The main events:

► Vice President Gore will chair the Security Council's first meeting of the millennium today, making him the first sitting U.S. vice president to preside over the council.

Gore, administration officials said, will moderate a debate on policies to fight Africa's AIDS epidemic and will announce an increased administration financial commitment to AIDS treatment and HIV prevention programs throughout Africa.

The meeting also will mark the first time in the council's 54-



By Themba Hadebe, AP

Fact-finding: Richard Holbrooke, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, visits a refugee camp last month in Luanda, Angola. His trip led to a month of Africa-focused activities at the U.N. Security Council.

year history that a health issue has been its focus.

Holbrooke said the world is watching a catastrophe continue: "Make no mistake about it: I think that AIDS in Africa is the modern equivalent of a plague and deserves to be treated, even in a world where there are many other serious

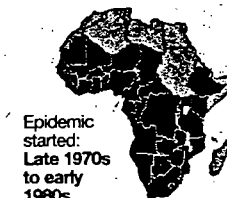
diseases ... as an exception to the normal approaches to the issues."

► On Jan. 19, former South African president Nelson Mandela will speak to the council on tensions and violence in Burundi. Mandela is serving as a mediator between Burundi's government, led by members

of the Tutsi ethnic group, and its majority Hutus.

► On Jan. 24, an array of African heads of state is to come to New York to discuss the civil war in Congo. Among those scheduled to attend are Laurent Kabila, Congo's president, who will be making his first visit to the United States as the

AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa



Adults and children living with HIV/AIDS in 1999:
23.3 million

Adults and children infected with HIV in 1999:
3.8 million

Percentage of HIV-positive cases that are women:
55%

Source: World Health Organization

By Genevieve Lynn, USA TODAY

their homes but don't cross a border into another nation.

Field trip

And as if the month's events won't have enough drama, Holbrooke will host a field trip to New York on Jan. 20-21 by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It will include the first appearance before the Security Council by Chairman Jesse Helms, R-N.C., perhaps the U.N.'s leading critic in Congress. Administration officials are braced for fireworks.

The veteran diplomat engineered the 1995 Dayton Accords that ended the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina and is a leading contender to become secretary of State if Gore wins the presidential election.

When he announced his "month of Africa" during his trip to the continent last year, feathers were ruffled at both the National Security Council and the State Department, where some officials first heard about it in the news media.

But administration officials now agree that the idea has widespread support, and that Clinton, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and national security adviser Samuel Berger share Holbrooke's commitment to making an indelible mark in Africa during the administration's final year.

leader of the former Zaire.

Holbrooke also plans sessions on hostilities in Sierra Leone, where 10,000 U.N. peacekeepers are scheduled to be deployed soon to try to implement a fragile peace agreement, and in Angola.

Another topic will be Holbrooke's belief that the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees is not doing enough to help people who are displaced from

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By Thomas Haden, AP

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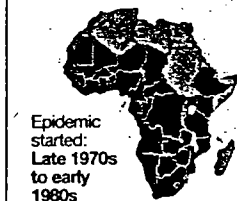
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R.P. Eddy
Senior Policy Adviser to Amb. Richard Holbrooke
P: 212-415-4402, F: 212-415-4303

**U.S. Mission to the United Nations
Office of the Permanent Representative**

Fax

To:	Sandy Thurman	202-456-2439	From:	R.P. Eddy
	Ken Bernard	202-456-9390		
	Bernd McConnell	703-697-4332		

• **Comments:**

Please see the attached letters from Amb. Holbrooke.

Mailed 3/27.

All the Best,

R.P. Eddy



THE REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

March 23, 2000

William S. Cohen
Secretary of Defense
Department of Defense
The Pentagon
Washington, DC 20301

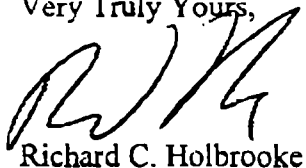
Dear Bill,

In the wake of Vice President Gore's chairmanship of the January 10, UN Security Council meeting on HIV/AIDS it has become increasingly apparent that any real solution to the AIDS pandemic must include active participation from the African militaries. I was disturbed to learn that there was a lack of Congressional funding approved for the critical Department of Defense plans to work with these militaries to contribute to long-term and sustained HIV prevention in Africa.

In many of the African countries hit hardest by HIV, the militaries are the most developed and wide-spread national organizations and -- if engaged correctly -- could serve as part of the solution. Unfortunately, these same militaries often have tremendously high infection rates and are currently major vectors of the disease. As you know, our military has developed excellent HIV prevention training programs and materials, and Nigeria, for example, has already requested DoD training. DoD's proposed \$10M for this military to military HIV prevention education program is one the highest-impact parts of the President's \$100M LIFE initiative, yet it was not funded by Congress in 2000. I ask that you consider reprogramming existing FY2000 funding, or seek these critical resources as part of the upcoming negotiation for the FY2000 supplemental. The President's Budget proposal for FY2001 includes another \$10M request for DoD funding. Please let me know if there is anything I can do to help support this important program.

I look forward to continued cooperation between USUN and DoD, especially in the coming months as we push for a UN Security Council Resolution to address the nexus of peacekeepers and HIV.

Very Truly Yours,


Richard C. Holbrooke

*Bill - This is urgent.
It would make a real
difference, especially
by stimulating others!*

At the best, RCH



THE REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

March 23, 2000

H.E. Bernard Miyet
Under-Secretary-General
For Peacekeeping Operations
United Nations
New York, New York

Dear Bernard,

Thank you for your recent letter concerning HIV/AIDS and peacekeeping. I was delighted that you could attend our lunch for Dr. Peter Piot. The U.S. appreciates the recent efforts made by you and Secretary General Annan to improve the UN response to this pandemic.

I would particularly like to thank you for your recent joint work with UNAIDS, including your support of our successful effort to incorporate language on HIV prevention education into the Special Committee on Peacekeeping's direction to Military and Civilian Peacekeeping Operations. Congratulations as well on the UN's proactive decision to distribute prophylactics to peacekeepers. Such practical steps provide not only real protection to peacekeepers and civilians alike, but also help raise global awareness about the serious nature of this plague.

These should be the first of many positive future steps we take together. The U.S. is seeking a Security Council Resolution on the issue of HIV/AIDS in the context of security and peacekeeping, and I look forward to working with you on this resolution. We also must work together to take your initial efforts even farther, and ensure that all peacekeepers receive effective training and indoctrination on the prevention of HIV/AIDS prior to deployment. Again, thank you for your leadership in this area and your early recognition of, and action on, the problem.

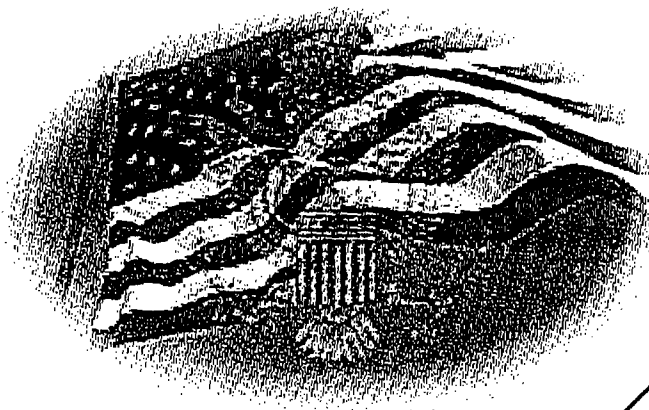
Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Holbrooke'.

Richard C. Holbrooke

**U.S. Mission to the United Nations
Office of the Permanent Representative**

**R.P. Eddy
Senior Policy Advisor to Amb. Richard Holbrooke**



File
Draft
12/20/01
(UN)

Fax

To: Sandy Thurman 202-456-2439
Ken Bernard 202-456-9390
Jim Babbitt 202-456-9500
Richard Wilcox 202-456-9140

From: R.P. Eddy
F: 212-415-4303
P: 212-415-4303

5 PAGES TOTAL

NEW VERSION

All the Best,

R.P. Eddy

Eddy, Randolph

From: Eddy, Randolph
Sent: Thursday, June 29, 2000 7:22 PM
To: Hawley, Leonard R; Chow, Jack C; Marty, Joseph; Soderberg, Nancy; Thomas, Kenneth; Faber, James; Minton, Mark C; Stoffer, Howard
Subject: Current:DRAFT SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON HIV/AIDS

This version is cleared with Sandy Thurman, the Director of the WH Office of National AIDS policy.

I have removed language on testing and the voluntary trust fund and cleaned up some other sections.

I will talk with DOD tomorrow about the UNSCR overall and the language on testing, we need to think hard about cutting it wholesale, maybe there are other possibilities. There is a fear that in cutting the testing language, we have a fairly naked document.

Amb. Holbrooke has asked that we follow this schedule:

1. Clear in USG ASAP - by July 5
2. Look for UNSC partners / allies
3. Table to UNSC July 7
4. Experts meetings, discussions week of July 10
5. Vote and hopefully UNSC session with Piot on AIDS week of July 17

All the best.

RP Eddy

CC:
NSC: Ken Bernard, Richard Wilcox,
OVP: J. Babbitt



DRAFT SECURITY
COUNCIL RESOLUT...

DRAFT SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON HIV/AIDS

The Security Council,

Recalling its meeting of 10 January 2000 at which it was briefed by the President of the World Bank, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Program, and the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on the connection between the spread of HIV/AIDS and peace and security in Africa,

Deeply concerned by the extent of the HIV/AIDS pandemic worldwide and by the severity of the crisis in Africa in particular,

Bearing in mind that it has the primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for international peace and security,

Recalling in this context, the Statement of its President on the role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts (S/PRST/1999/34),

Reaffirming the importance of a coordinated international response to the economic, health, social, cultural and humanitarian problems which are often the root causes of armed conflict,

Recognizing that the adverse effects of the spread of HIV/AIDS on all sectors of society, including individuals, families, workers, political leadership, and the military, have weakened the capacity of affected countries to maintain domestic and regional peace and security,

Further Recognizing that the spread and impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic is greatly exacerbated by poverty, lack of development and the high price of effective treatments,

Further Recognizing that the HIV/AIDS pandemic not only poses a threat to peace and security, but is also exacerbated by conditions of violence and instability,

Recognizing that peacekeeping troops are both at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS and of spreading it,

Recognizing also the important contribution of peacekeepers to the maintenance and restoration of peace and security and recognizing that the spread of HIV/AIDS has resulted from a combination of many factors,

Welcoming the March report of the UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping which affirmed the need to incorporate HIV/AIDS prevention training in aspects of the UNDPKO training for peacekeepers,

Welcoming the Report of the Secretary-General for the Millennium Assembly of the United Nations, and in particular, those sections where he notes that the spread of HIV/AIDS is a truly global crisis, that unless action is taken HIV/AIDS will be even more damaging in the future, and his call for coordinated and intensified international action to reduce the rate of new HIV infections by 25% by the year 2010,

Commending the work of UNAIDS to coordinate and intensify the (text for UNAIDS good work).

Commending the efforts of the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations to address this issue (text for DPKO's efforts):

1. Calls upon the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to engage in mission-specific, pre-deployment and on-going training of all peacekeepers on issues related to the prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS,
2. Urges countries to acknowledge the problem of HIV/AIDS directly, in particular in national military organizations, and develop, in consultation with the international community and UNAIDS, effective long-term domestic national strategies to educate civilians and military personnel on the prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS,
3. Further urges countries to increase international cooperation between national military organizations to assist with the creation and execution of HIV/AIDS prevention, testing and treatment policies within the militaries,
4. Calls upon the leadership of all UN organizations to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic in the context of their

06/29/2000 7:23:50 PM DRAFT

organization's respective mandates and to adjust their organizations activities accordingly to ensure they are assisting wherever possible in the global efforts against of the HIV/AIDS pandemic

5. **NEEDS TO BE COMPLETED:** Calls upon / directs UNDPKO to add (the sections the US and the Africans were unable to get added at the UNSCPKO.)
6. Decides to remain seized of the matter and to continue to seek information and guidance on this issue from all appropriate sources.

31 Jan. 2000 18:33

US MISSION GVA PSA

Press Release

United States Mission to the United Nations in Geneva
Office of Public Affairs
11, Route de Pregny
1292 Geneva, Switzerland
Telephone: +41.22.749.4359
Telefax +41.22.749.4314

O-USUN



No. 5001

P. 2

January 31, 2000

HIV/AIDS: confronting the epidemic

Geneva - On Friday, January 28, the United States joined with 31 other nations in drafting a resolution that charts the future course for work on HIV/AIDS by the World Health Organization. After vigorous debate, the WHO Executive Board agreed on language for the resolution that describes how WHO can work with member nations and international organizations on pharmaceutical and health policies, including trade agreements, to increase access to effective prevention and treatment for HIV/AIDS. This is particularly important in the developing countries of sub-Saharan Africa, where 22 million people are infected with HIV, and in south Asia, where 6.5 million people are infected. The full WHO membership will vote on the resolution during the May, 2000, World Health Assembly.

A key US objective during the debate was to pursue dialogue with the pharmaceutical industry and others to increase access to HIV/AIDS drugs by developing cost strategies, financing mechanisms, and effective health care systems that ensure safety and effective use of these drugs.

The United States joined with France, Germany, India, and several African countries including Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the Central African Republic in developing this draft resolution. Such consensus will assist a global approach to a global epidemic.

In addition, the draft resolution requested that WHO become fully involved in the International Partnership Against HIV/AIDS in Africa, which supports direct action at the country level. WHO will also work more closely with UNAIDS, the lead policy agency for global HIV/AIDS efforts.

The WHO Executive Board actions coincide with and support President Clinton's initiative which provided \$225 million in FY2000 and pledged another \$150 million in FY2001 for collaborative action on HIV/AIDS in Africa and South Asia. With these funds, the US Agency for International Development and the Department of Health and Human Services will expand ongoing activities in Africa in partnership with WHO, UNAIDS, UNICEF, other bilateral donors, and host nations. These partnerships are essential to address the projected catastrophic effects of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa and Asia.

Jan. 2000 18:35

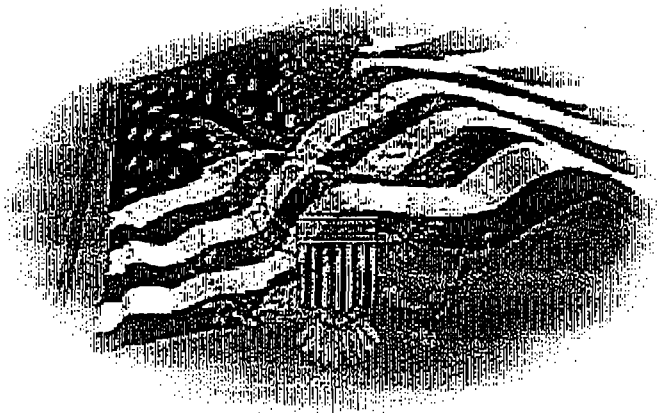
US MISSION GVA PSA

No. 5001 P. 3

The US Department of Health and Human Services and the United States Trade Representative (USTR) have begun dialogue to insure that US Trade Policy is sufficiently flexible to address health crises such as HIV/AIDS in affected countries. This week, USTR announced its support for providing accessible drugs to countries experiencing health crises. It also declared that it would not challenge any decision made by the Government of Thailand to implement a compulsory license, consistent with the Trade Related Intellectual Property (TRIPS) agreement, for a locally manufactured anti-retroviral drug (ddI), which is still under U.S. patent protection.

**U.S. Mission to the United Nations
Office of the Permanent Representative**

R.P. Eddy
Senior Policy Advisor to Amb. Richard Holbrooke



Fax

6 PAGES TOTAL

To: Sandy Thurman 202-456-2439
Ken Bernard 202-456-9390
Jim Babbitt 202-456-9500
Richard Wilcox 202-456-9140

From: R.P. Eddy
F: 212-415-4303
P: 212-415-4303

Please see attached draft UNSC resolution and discussion about need for interagency clearance ASAP.

We would like to table a cleared USNCR by Sunday July 9th.

All the Best

R.P. Eddy

Eddy, Randolph

From: Eddy, Randolph
Sent: Thursday, June 29, 2000 1:05 PM
To: Greanias, Nicholas J; Minton, Mark C; Stoffer, Howard; Hillman, Andrew; Metruck, Stephen; Thomas, Kenneth; Hawley, Leonard R; Cunningham, James B USUN; Bagley, James; Faber, James; Del Sesto, Gino; Wood, William B (IO/PDAS)
Subject: ACTION: DRAFT SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON HIV/AIDS

Herewith please find a DRAFT version of a UNSCR on HIV/AIDS.

Amb. Holbrooke wants to push a HIV/AIDS resolution during July in the Council, and possibly to push for a UNSC session on HIV/AIDS at which Peter Piot, Dir of UNAIDS and possibly others (UNDPKO, Malloch-Brown, Wolfensohn, etc) would report to UNSC in a follow-up to the Jan 10 mtg. on same.

Ideally we would like to have some progress on this before Sunday, July 9th -- the opening day of the international conference on HIV/AIDS in Durban, South Africa. Time is obviously short, so perhaps we can aim to have a cleared UNSCR proposed to the UNSCR by then.

Jamaica is the UNSC president in July and so far has been resistant to a UNSCR or mtg. on HIV/AIDS.

Len, Nick, We need to immediately begin the IWG / DC clearance process on a UNSCR. Can you please see if this discussion can be included in a PCG meeting this week? This draft UNSCR discusses testing and establishing a voluntary trust fund: 2 things that I know will cause some heart burn in DC. We need to begin the discussion on this ASAP.

All the best,

R.P. Eddy
USUN
212-415-4402

CC: Sandy Thurman, WH ONAP; Ken Bernard, NSC; Jim Babbitt OVP/NSC;



DRAFT SECURITY
COUNCIL RESOLUT...

Eddy, Randolph

To: Eddy, Randolph; Greanias, Nicholas J; Minton, Mark C; Stoffer, Howard; Hillman, Andrew; Metruck, Stephen; Thomas, Kenneth; Hawley, Leonard R; Cunningham, James B USUN; Bagley, James; Faber, James; Del Sesto, Gino; Wood, William B (IO/PDAS)

Subject: Time Frame: DRAFT SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON HIV/AIDS

Update: TIME FRAME

Amb. Holbrooke is eager to table a cleared UNSCR before or during the beginning of the Durban AIDS summit which begins Sunday July 9th.

The soonest we can table this UNSCR is tomorrow Friday, June 30 PM. The next available date is July 5. Realistically, we should aim for tabling something by July 9th, no later.

Process: After tabling the UNSCR, there will be an experts meetings, the document will be 'put into blue' followed by a vote the next day. It would be best to have Piot Etc. brief the UNSC the day of the vote. I am contacting Piot's office to check his availability.

R.P. Eddy

CC: ONAP: Thurman, NSC: Bernard, Babbit, Wilcox

-----Original Message-----

From: Eddy, Randolph
Sent: Thursday, June 29, 2000 1:05 PM
To: Greanias, Nicholas J; Minton, Mark C; Stoffer, Howard; Hillman, Andrew; Metruck, Stephen; Thomas, Kenneth; Hawley, Leonard R; Cunningham, James B USUN; Bagley, James; Faber, James; Del Sesto, Gino; Wood, William B (IO/PDAS)
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All the best,

R.P. Eddy
 USUN
 212-415-4402

CC: Sandy Thurman, WH ONAP; Ken Bernard, NSC; Jim Babbit OVP/NSC;

<< File: DRAFT SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON HIV.doc >>

DRAFT

DRAFT SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON HIV/AIDS

The Security Council,

Recalling its meeting of 10 January 2000 at which it was briefed by the President of the World Bank, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Program, and the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on the connection between the spread of HIV/AIDS and peace and security in Africa,

Deeply concerned by the extent of the HIV/AIDS pandemic worldwide and by the severity of the crisis in Africa in particular,

Bearing in mind that it has the primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for international peace and security,

Recalling in this context, the Statement of its President on the role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts (S/PRST/1999/34),

Reaffirming the importance of a coordinated international response to the economic, health, social, cultural and humanitarian problems which are often the root causes of armed conflict,

Recognizing that the adverse effects of the spread of HIV/AIDS on all sectors of society, including individuals, families, workers, political leadership, and the military, have weakened the capacity of affected countries to maintain domestic and regional peace and security,

Further Recognizing that the spread and impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic is greatly exacerbated by poverty, lack of development and the high price of effective treatments,

Further Recognizing that the HIV/AIDS pandemic not only poses a threat to peace and security, but is also exacerbated by conditions of violence and instability,

Recognizing that peacekeeping troops are both at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS and of spreading it,

DRAFT

Recognizing also the important contribution of peacekeepers to the maintenance and restoration of peace and security and recognizing that the spread of HIV/AIDS has resulted from a combination of many factors,

Welcoming the March report of the UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping which affirmed the need to incorporate HIV/AIDS prevention training in aspects of the UNDPKO training for peacekeepers,

Welcoming the Secretary General's Millennium report and in particular, the sections noting the devastating global impact of HIV/AIDS and the unfortunate predictions that HIV/AIDS will be even more damaging in the future, and the call for coordinated and intensified international action to combat this pandemic,

Commending the work of UNAIDS and the efforts of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to address this issue:

1. Calls upon the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to engage in mission-specific, pre-deployment and on-going training of all peacekeepers on issues related to the prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS,
2. Further calls upon the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to seek voluntary testing for HIV/AIDS of all personnel participating in all peacekeeping missions,
3. Urges countries to acknowledge the problem of HIV/AIDS directly, in particular in national military organizations, and develop, in consultation with the international community, effective long-term domestic national strategies to educate people as to the prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS,
4. Further urges countries to consider implementation of testing, training and assistance, both at the national and international levels, between military organizations for the prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS,
5. ***NEEDS TO BE WORKED ON*** Calls upon UNDPKO to create a voluntary trust-fund to fund for every UNPKO a HIV prevention center to provide on-going HIV Prevention

DRAFT

education to UNPKERS and voluntary and confidential testing to UNPKERS,

6. Calls upon all UN organizations to address the problem of HIV/AIDS in the context of their respective mandates and to adjust their activities accordingly,
7. **NEEDS TO BE COMPLETED:** Calls upon / directs UNDPKO to add (the sections the US and the Africans were unable to get added at the UNSCPKO.)
8. **IF TIMING WORKS:** (If PEACs has arisen as a true multilateral effort: recognize the initiative, ask countries to join; ask the PEACs Forum to keep an eye on peace and security.)
9. Decides to remain seized of the matter and to continue to seek information and guidance on this issue from all appropriate sources.

0-0\$UN



NEWSMAKER: RICHARD HOLBROOKE

December 13, 1999

Now a NewsMaker interview with Richard Holbrooke, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. It will be conducted by Ray Suarez.

[Click here to listen to this segment in RealAudio](#)

RAY SUAREZ: Security Council member Russia is locked in fierce civil war in Chechnya. The UN is trying to come up with a formula for monitoring Iraqi weapons, and new reports on AIDS are bringing terrible news from Africa. Ambassador Holbrooke, welcome. Ambassador Holbrooke, welcome to the program.

RICHARD HOLBROOKE: Thank you, Ray.

RAY SUAREZ: Are you encouraged by the reports that the Russians are standing but not continuing to advance outside Grozny much after the deadline that they themselves had set for leveling the place?

RICHARD HOLBROOKE: Well, that's pretty small comfort, Ray. I think what the Russians have done in Chechnya is inexcusable, and I think the administration has made very clear how much they object to it. If this is the first sign that international pressure is having an effect on Moscow, maybe it's encouraging, but it's awfully early to try to guess.

RAY SUAREZ: Well, there had been reports that shelling was going on today just outside Grozny, but that the civilians inside the city have not been forced out, continue to be unmolested. Are there any signals that the Russians have given to anyone, either friends or adversaries, that they're holding back?

RICHARD HOLBROOKE: You're way ahead of me on that. I just got back from Africa last night, and I have not seen those reports, so I really can't comment on them. But I do want to repeat that I don't think anyone in the administration has anything but very great concern over what has happened there. It's just not appropriate, what the Russians did. It wasn't necessary, and if they are finally beginning to stop, that's good. But let's see what really happens.

RAY SUAREZ: The Russians had let it be known in the last several weeks that they were willing to modify some of their demands on formulating a new regime, an inspection regime for Iraq if they were given a free hand in Chechnya. The outside world hasn't been able to make its will known in Chechnya, but maybe the Russians have been better bargainers at the table at the UN?

RICHARD HOLBROOKE: Well, Chechnya has not been an issue at the UN. And as I said a minute ago, Ray, I've been for the last 13 days in Africa. And since Chechnya has not been in the UN, I don't have much comment on the specifics that you're talking about except to reiterate what the President made clear in his many statements on this issue in the last few days.

RAY SUAREZ: But I'm sure you have been monitoring the talks leading to a possible vote this week on the new inspection regime for Iraq. Russia's been pressing for easier terms.

The United States has been trying to keep tougher terms in place. What kind of final formula will be presented to the Security Council when it comes to a vote?

RICHARD HOLBROOKE: The work on Iraq has been going forward at a very intense pace in the last two weeks -- again, conducted primarily by Undersecretary of State Pickering and deputy... and my deputy, Peter Burly. We're looking forward now to a vote this week. It may come very early, but on the details of it, I'm not in a position to comment tonight.

RAY SUAREZ: Well, in general terms, the United States has been wanting to keep a longer inspection regime in place -- the Russians, something only about one-third as long with mechanisms built in for shortening the overall time of sanctions if there is compliance. What has been the general American reaction to Russian suggestions?

RICHARD HOLBROOKE: Ray, I'm really sorry. I'm not going to be able to comment in detail on these negotiations on Iraq. They're going on as we speak. They're being conducted by Ambassador Burly, and it would not serve our effort to go into this kind of detail as we come into the closing stretch of what has been an extraordinary long and difficult situation. I will simply say this: We're not going to accept a regime which we don't think works, and most people think that what we think works will prove in the end not even to be acceptable to the Baghdad regime at all. So what we're in now is the closing days, I hope, of a very difficult negotiation in the UN, but we're nowhere near the end of the process vis-à-vis the Iraqis.

RAY SUAREZ: Well, what's being contemplated is something, if I'm pronouncing the acronym correctly, UNMOVIC, the UN Monitoring Verification and Inspection Commission. What has to happen in the next year or so, so that UNMOVIC doesn't run into some of the same problems that UNSCOM did?

RICHARD HOLBROOKE: Well, first of all, let's see what the resolution is, then let's see what's set up. Let's see if the Iraqis agree to participate under the rules set up by the UN. If they don't, that's going to create a different sort of confrontation. Your question, while it's a very good one, involves so many hypotheticals that I really think it's useless to speculate on it tonight.

RAY SUAREZ: And if we are looking at Iraqi compliance with 242, I know that recently a deal has been signed allowing some 900 million dollars a month of oil exports. Has that been working to the satisfaction of the United States and the other Security Council members so far?

RICHARD HOLBROOKE: There's been a lot of disagreement over that implementation. The Russians have continually charged that the implementation of these sanctions regimes have unfairly disadvantaged them. The Chinese have been upset. We on the other hand want to make them as tight as possible. That kind of tension will continue. It's inherent in the situation.

RAY SUAREZ: Well, a change is coming up in the makeup of the Security Council. Would you like to move things along quickly so that the vote can be taken with the current membership?

RICHARD HOLBROOKE: No. I'm not concerned about that at all, although I think you see the vote before the end of this month, before the end of the year. But the new composition of the Security Council is a good one, and we'll work with whoever is on it.

RAY SUAREZ: Well, let's turn to Africa. I know you do want the talk about Africa since you just came back. The numbers coming from AIDS reports sponsored by the UN have been nothing short of terrifying with some one out of three adults in some countries testing HIV-positive or believed to be HIV-positive. It's not only a human tragedy, but something

that makes it very difficult for a poor country to move out of its poverty. What can you do to help these places in the meantime?

RICHARD HOLBROOKE: Well, I cannot even begin to stress how important this issue is. There are... most of the wars of the world are now raging in Africa, and one of the main focuses of our trip was to draw attention to them and figure out what we should be doing to deal with them. But despite these terrible wars in the Congo, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Angola and elsewhere, the fact is that ten times as many people are dying of AIDS as are dying in these wars. Now, this is a health problem all over the world, but in Africa it's much more than that. It threatens the economies of the countries. It's a security problem. We visited AIDS centers in every one of the ten countries we visited in Africa. Only one of the countries that we were in, Uganda, is really doing anything significant to reverse the trend. And the key problem here is one that Americans will understand if their memories stretch back to the early 80's, and that is the stigma attached to the disease. In Namibia, we met with six women who have AIDS, but in order to meet with them, they had to be driven in a covered van to the meeting place, and they couldn't allow themselves to be identified in public because they would lose their jobs. The result is that while they were brave enough to talk to us, they're still potential carriers of the disease. Worst of all, the police and the military in these countries are the primary... among the primary carriers. This is an epidemic of enormous historic proportion, and it cannot be ignored and it threatens a lot more than Africa because people travel. If it isn't dealt with. The administration has sought funds. It got less than it wanted, but it got some last year. On my trip, which I was accompanied by Senator Russ Feingold of Wisconsin, who's the ranking Democrat in the Senate on African affairs, we focused very heavily on this problem. And we're going to look for more ways to take action on it. Mrs. Clinton has been over to Africa and has inaugurated an AIDS center in Uganda, and she was in New York last week on UN AIDS Day working on the issue. But I'm just... I just want to stress to you that no problem that your program deals with, and you deal with all the large problems of the world, is any more alarming or more serious than this one. I have not seen anything that matches this for severity and importance.

RAY SUAREZ: Well, as you march along from country to country in the continent there is varied histories, very different in the 20th century, but some of the main tone setters in the culture have been socialists or central government command economies or the church through missions and the schools that they've run historically in Africa. These have been bodies that have often been unwilling to talk in a public way about human sexuality, about how AIDS is transmitted. Is there any sign that some of these individual countries are reversing that trend and where they may have been reluctant in the past now willing to talk about it in a public education way?

RICHARD HOLBROOKE: You know, in every country we were in, they now admit they have a huge problem and they wear the red ribbon. President Mbeki of South Africa was wearing the AIDS awareness ribbon when we saw him. They all have problems programs, but there are two problems: One is the one you elude to. Because the disease is sexually transmitted, it carries cultural overtones, which are extremely difficult for many countries to deal with. Let's face it, we had that problem here for a while, too. And it's only when people like Magic Johnson step forward and began to be destigmatized -- that has only happened in one of the countries we visited on this trip, Uganda, where President Museveni has very courageously led an open destigmatization campaign. The rates have dropped from 30 percent to 9 percent in Uganda. But everywhere else in Africa, they're still rising. Thailand is one of the other countries that has reversed the trend, and again it was through openness and education and prevention. Also treating it in Africa is difficult because the drugs are expensive, and basically in Africa when a person is identified with the disease, the rest of the population kind of writes that person off. So the person again doesn't want to admit that he or she has it. They can lose their job, they don't have legal protection. It is... and by the way, this does not simply hit the lower classes, as is often said by people. This disease is hitting the middle class, the entrepreneurial class, and the military and the police. It is very frightening, but it is not something that we kicking nor, and again, Ray, I stress this,

Uganda's extraordinarily effective program proves that one cannot simply say it's hopeless. We must address the problem. We must encourage other countries to follow the example of countries like Uganda and Thailand.

RAY SUAREZ: Very briefly before we close, you mentioned that these are some of the same countries that are immersed in war. Are things looking better in the Congo and the states immediately surrounding it?

RICHARD HOLBROOKE: I would be hard put to give you a significantly optimistic report on either Angola or Congo. Both countries are engaged in brutal wars. Congo is the largest interstate war in the history of Africa. We visited all the countries in the region involved in the war. They wrote an agreement earlier this year themselves, an African solution to an African problem called the Lusacca Agreement because it was signed in Lusacca. If they implement this agreement, the United States and other countries will participate in a peacekeeping effort. But if they don't implement it, it would be an impossible task for outside forces to impose and force or pacify the situation in a country as vast as the Congo, which is larger than the United States East of the Mississippi. So what we now have is an intensification of American diplomatic efforts. Ambassador Howard Wolfe, our special envoy for the region whom I spoke to earlier this afternoon, is on his way back into the region to accelerate the negotiations. We're going to intensify our efforts. And -- but we are not going to send peacekeepers in until we are certain that they're part of a coherent process. The next few weeks are going to be -

RAY SUAREZ: Ambassador, I'm -

RICHARD HOLBROOKE: -- quite critical.

RAY SUAREZ: -- going to have to cut you off right there. It's good to talk to you again. Thanks.

RICHARD HOLBROOKE: Thank you, Ray.



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**UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS**

799 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017-3505

MEMORANDUM

12 October 2000

TO: ONAP - S. Thurman

FROM: USUN - Ken Thomas (212-415-4296) (T) 

SUBJECT: \$57MM AIDS Grant from Gates Foundation

BY TELECOPY 202-456-2438 (F)

I was asked to speak to the UN Association here in New York about USG HIV/AIDS initiatives. I included a description of your international activities, and your recent appointment as the PEAC. After the presentation, Peter J. Purdy approached me and asked if I would let you know that he would like to discuss with you/your office cooperative efforts in the administration of the Gates grant for four African countries. He said his organization is involved in this. I do not know Mr. Purdy and do not know exactly what his connection to the Gates grant is. He is however "legitimate", in that he is well known to Peggy Kerry, our NGO coordinator, and worked with Planned Parenthood for many years. Attached is his card, front and back, as he wrote a note on the back. Hope this proves fruitful and that I see you in the near future. Best regards. (If you want me to follow-up with him before you make contact, just let me know.)

attachment



US Committee for
United Nations
Population Fund

PETER J. PURDY
PRESIDENT

OFFICE

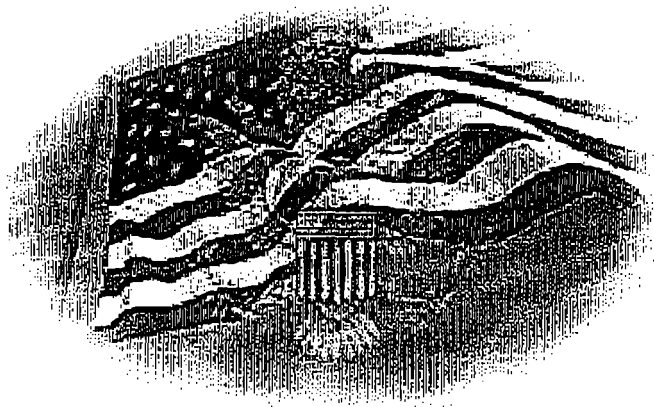
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220 EAST 42ND STREET, 23RD FLOOR
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TEL. (212) 297-4985
FAX: (212) 297-4986
E-mail: Purdy@unfpa.org

To discuss \$57 million
AIDS grant for 4 African
countries.

**U.S. Mission to the United Nations
Office of the Permanent Representative**

R.P. Eddy
Senior Policy Advisor to Amb. Richard Holbrooke



Fax

ONAP
To: 456-2439

From: R.P. Eddy
F: 212-415-4303
P: 212-415-4303

4 PAGES TOTAL NEW VERSION

For Sandy,

We should talk ASAP to coordinate strategy on this document.

All the Best,

R.P. Eddy

DRAFT SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION ON HIV/AIDS

The Security Council,

Recalling its meeting of 10 January 2000 chaired by the Vice President of the United States, at which the President of the World Bank, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Program, and the Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme briefed on the connection between the spread of HIV/AIDS and peace and security in Africa,

Deeply concerned by the extent of the HIV/AIDS pandemic worldwide and by the severity of the crisis in Africa in particular,

Bearing in mind that it has the primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for international peace and security,

Recalling in this context, the Statement of its President on the role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts (S/PRST/1999/34),

Reaffirming the importance of a coordinated international response to the economic, health, social, cultural and humanitarian problems which are often the root causes of armed conflict,

Recognizing that the adverse effects of the spread of HIV/AIDS on all sectors of society, including individuals, families, workers, political leaders, and the uniformed services, including the military, have weakened the capacity of affected countries to maintain domestic and regional peace and security,

Further Recognizing that the spread and impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic is greatly exacerbated by poverty and lack of development,

Further Recognizing that the HIV/AIDS pandemic not only poses a threat to stability and security, but is also exacerbated by conditions of violence and instability,

Recognizing that HIV/AIDS poses a truly global risk to all continents and peoples both civilian and military,

Expressing Concern at the damaging impact of HIV/AIDS on international peacekeeping operations,

Welcoming the March 2000 Report of the UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping which affirmed the need to incorporate HIV/AIDS prevention training in aspects of the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations training for peacekeepers,

Welcoming the Report of the Secretary-General for the Millennium Assembly of the United Nations, and in particular, those sections where he notes that the spread of HIV/AIDS is a truly global crisis, that unless action is taken HIV/AIDS will be even more damaging in the future, and his call for coordinated and intensified international action to reduce the rate of new HIV infections by 25% by the year 2010,

Commending the efforts by UNAIDS to coordinate and intensify the work of the world's states and UN organizations against the HIV/AIDS pandemic,

Commending the efforts of the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations to address this issue, including providing HIV/AIDS prevention awareness skills and advice to peacekeepers through its train-the-trainers courses and materials:

1. Requests the Secretary General ensure the provision of mission-specific training for all peacekeepers on issues related to the prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS, and ensure the further development of pre-deployment and on-going training for all peacekeepers on issues related to the prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS,
2. Urges all states to acknowledge the problem of HIV/AIDS directly, including in the uniformed services and military, and to develop, in consultation with the international community and UNAIDS, effective long-term domestic national strategies to educate civilians and uniformed personnel on the prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS,
3. Urges all member states to institute voluntary and confidential counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS for civilians and members of the uniformed services,

including the military, especially for troops to be deployed to international peacekeeping missions, because of the proven effects of testing to reduce high-risk behaviors,

4. Further urges countries to increase international cooperation among national military organizations to assist with the creation and execution of HIV/AIDS prevention, voluntary and confidential testing, counseling and treatment policies,
5. Requests the Secretary General to ensure that UNAIDS cooperates with member states, including those states that contribute peacekeeping troops, to establish voluntary consultations and a database to track such countries' HIV/AIDS prevention education, testing, deployment, counseling and treatment policies,
6. Calls upon the leadership of all UN organizations to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic in the context of their organizations' respective mandates and to adjust their organizations' activities accordingly to ensure that they are assisting wherever possible in global efforts against the HIV/AIDS pandemic,
7. Decides to continue to seek information and guidance on this issue from all appropriate sources,
8. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

N/ECON/HIVSC

30 December 1999

DRAFT**"OPEN BRIEFING: THE IMPACT OF AIDS ON PEACE AND SECURITY IN AFRICA"****STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL**

The Security Council has examined and discussed the matter of the impact of AIDS on peace and security in Africa.

The Council recognizes that the current devastating HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa touches every aspect of societies affected, including not only the economic and social well-being, but also the political stability of entire countries.

The Council also recognizes that all groups in society have been adversely affected, including families, workers, political leadership and the military. The inability of a country to cope with the impact of HIV/AIDS on its human resources will inevitably undermine efforts to preserve domestic stability or to contribute to peace and security in its region.

The Security Council, which has the primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for international peace and security, recalls, in this context, the Statement of its President on the role of the Security Council in the prevention of armed conflicts (S/PRST/1999/34), and reaffirms the importance of a coordinated international response to the economic, health, social, cultural and humanitarian problems which are often the root causes of armed conflict.

The Council, in particular, recognizes the threat that the HIV/AIDS epidemic poses to the safety, readiness and well-being of the armed forces of Africa, who are called upon to perform duties in the furtherance of peace and stability on the continent.

The Council recognizes the need for the development of effective long-term strategies not only to combat this epidemic, but also to mitigate its destabilizing impact on countries and regions in Africa. It emphasizes the need for

all United Nations organs and agencies to pursue preventative strategies and to take action within their respective areas of competence to assist Member States to address this issue.

Further, the Security Council also recognizes the need for countries to acknowledge this problem directly and develop, in consultation with the international community, effective long-term domestic national strategies to educate people as to the dangers of HIV/AIDS and engage in active programs of prevention to slow the spread of the disease.

The Council, in this regard, commends the efforts of international and national organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, including UNAIDS and the United Nations Development Programme, for their contributions in fighting the spread of HIV/AIDS in Africa.

The Security Council invites its President and the President of the Economic and Social Council to jointly request the Secretary General to review and analyze those national and international actions aimed at prevention and to report to both Councils on effective practices and policies that may help nations meet these challenges successfully.

The Security Council will continue to be mindful of the special situation in Africa where the consequences of this epidemic interact with traditional causes of conflict in dramatic and potentially devastating ways, and will continue to be engaged on this issue.